The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864. Vol 37: No. 47

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid w thi. the year

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U. R. AKERS,

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoiniug counties.

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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

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Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds: Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

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And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph,s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.

August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [ap'r 64.

Poetry.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

GIULIETTA.

Ah, how still the moonbeams lie
On the dreaming meadows!
How the fire-flies silently
Lighten through the shadows!
All the cypress avenue
Waves its tops against the blue,
As the wind slides whispering through—
He is late in coming!

There's the nightingale again!
He alone is waking;
Is it joy or is it pain
That his heart is breaking?
Bliss intense or pain divine?
Both of them, O Love, are thine!
And this heart, this heart of mine,
With them both is thrilling.

From the deep dark orange-grove
Odorous airs are steaming,
Till my thoughts are faint with love—
Faint with blissful dreaming.
Through the slopes of dewy dells
Crickets shake their tiny bells,
And the sky's deep bosom swells
With an infinite yearning.

On my heart the silent weight
Of this beauty presses;
Midnight, like a solemn Fate,
Saddens while it blesses.
All alone I cannot bear
This still night and odorous air;
Dearest, come, its bliss to share,
Or I die with longing.

I have listened at the doors,
All are calmly sleeping;
I alone for hours and hours
In the dark am weeping.
Only weeping can express
The mysterious deep excess
Of my very happiness,
Therefore I am weeping.

Like a fountain running o'er
With its too great fulness,
Like a lightening-shivered shower
For the fierce noon's coolness,
Like an over-blossomed tree
That the breeze shakes tenderly,
Love's too much falls off from me
In these tears of gladness.

Ah, beloved! there you are!
I once more am near you;
Walk not on the gravel there,
Somebody may hear you.
Step upon the noiseless grass,—
Oh! if they should hear you pass
We are lost, alas! alas!
We are lost forever.

Hark! the laurels in the light
Seem with eyes to glisten;
All things peep and peer—and night
Holds its breath to listen.
Deeper in the shadow move,
For the moon looks out above,
I am coming to you, love,
In a moment coming.

W. W. S.

[For the Bedford Inquirer.]

IN MEMORY

Of Lieut. Chas. P. McLaughlin, killed June 1st, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.

BY C. P. CALHOUN.

Sleep, gently sleep, I would not call
Thee from the cold, cold grave,
For they that for their country fall,
Are numbered with the brave.

He died a martyr for the land,
Of freecom and of right,
Let all united as a band,
Protect it by their might.

His grave shall mark the battle ground
When centuries have gone by;
Though many feet have o'er him trod,
They too, low shall lie.

That spot shall ever be most dear,
To friend or kindred foe,
For who would dare molest him there,
For fear of endless woe.

Then though the silent tear should fall,
God give us grace to bear
The loss of one so dear to all,
So free to every care.

The stars and stripes in triumph yet
Shall wave above his head,
And friend and foe shall ne'er forget
The brave and noble dead.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., Oct. 24, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

SELLING HIMSELF.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

Some years ago I was spending a few months in the family of a wealthy southern planter. One lovely day in October, I was rambling through the beautiful grounds in front of his mansion, gathering a bouquet of flowers, such a bouquet as only southern grounds could furnish, for it contained the fragrant cape jessamine, that queen of flowers: the crape myrtle, with its bewildering flush of crimson bloom, to say nothing of a profusion of tea-roses, such as northern green-houses would be proud of rearing, or rather never could rear to such perfection. I was sauntering along one of the paths, wishing I could transfer that magnficent bouquet to some of my northern friends, when I saw a gentleman coming up the central walk. 'Yes, a *gentleman*, I said to myself, taking a second look at him while he was still in the distance, 'his whole air shows that.' I could not discern his features, of course, and turning off into another walk to avoid being seen by him, I noticed, with some surprise, that, instead of ascending the flight of steps in front of the house, he turned a corner, following the path which led to the piazza at the rear. 'Probably some one who is so familar with the family arrangements that he knows he shall find Col. mercer on the back piazza at this hour,' I thought, and gave no further consideration to him.

When my bouquet was completed, I went in, going through the wide hall to get a vase and some water of Celia, the house servant, who was always loitering in the hall, if not asleep in the back piazza, no unusual event. As I passed lightly through the passage, I saw the stranger standing in the colonel's library, in front of the colonel, who was lounging back in his easy chair, carrying on some sort of talk with him. Catching my eye, the latter beckoned me to come in, with a smile on his face, which led me to fancy the seeming stranger might turn into an old acquaintance. No; I had never before seen that rather handsome, dark-complexioned, black-eyed man, who bowed gracefully to me as I entered—gracefully and deferently—yet Col. Mercer gave me no introduction to him. It was odd I thought, but I sat down quietly. With how much astonishment I listened to the following conversation may be imagined. I give it as literally as my memory will allow; for it is no fancy sketch I am writing, but a plain narrative of facts.

'So your name is Tom,' said Col. Mercer.

'Yes-sir,'

'And you want me to buy you.'

'Yes-sir, if you please.'

I looked up at the speaker; I could not believe my own ears; that fine, gentlemanly looking fellow, a negro—a slave? I took a closer survey of him. 'Yes,' I said to myself, 'I will not take it back; let your condition in life be what it may, you have the look and air of a gentleman. He had a dark complexion, but was less dark and swarthy than many a southerner I had met; his head was finely shaped; his hair, jet black, but not woolly, clung in close short curls ronnd his head and forhead; his eyes were large and inteligent; his nose and mouth good, the lips a little thicker than is comnon, but not more so than in fifty white faces I have seen at the North; and his figure was well-knit and muscular, being of a little more than medium hight.

'How old are you, Tom?' asked the colonel.

'Twenty-one last July.'

'What part of Virginia did you come from?'

'——— county near the Rappahannock.' I forget the name of the county.

'What made your master sell you; masters don't sell good servants.'

Ole massa died,' he said, for the first time falling into the negro dialect, 'and young missus married, and her husband got into debt mighty bad, and he sold ten of us to the speculators.'

'Did Mr. Neill buy you of him?'

This Mr. Neill I knew was a negro-dealer—speculator, they called him—who lived near Col. Mercer, and I had heard one of our negroes say he had just come back from the North with four hundred negroes that he meant to take to Alabama.

'Yes-sir, he bought all the ten.'

'What can you do Tom? Are you a right smart boy?'

'Yes, massa; I can do most anything.'

'What have you been doing at your old master's?—field-work?'

'*No*, massa!' with a contemptous accent on the word. I'se always been round the house. I can take care of the dining-room, and wait on tables, and help most everywhere.'

'How came you to come out to my place?'

'Oh, massa, Mr. Neill he tell me you wanted to get a man; and he say it be a mighty fine place out here; and he sent me over to see you.'

'And to sell yourself?' said the colonel, laughing heartily.

'Yes, massa, if you'd like to buy me.'

'Why, now, Tom, how much do you reckon you are worth?' with the same amused look.

'Dunno 'xactly, reckon about fifteen hunder.'

'Fifteen hundred! that's a monstous price.'

'Reckon, massa, Mr. Neill no think,' with a grin.

'Well, Tom, I do want to get me a boy—a smart, likely boy; but I want one to drive my horses; and I reckon you cant do that.'

'Oh, yes!' the face lighting up, 'I allus drive young missus.'

After a few more questions of a similar character, Col. Mercer sent him away, saying, 'Now Tom, go out among my folks; you may stay a day or two, and we'll see how we like one another,' and turning to me after he went out he said, 'I called you in, thinking you'd like to help me buy a carriage driver.' He said it playfully, knowing how different from his own were my views of the peculiar instution: but he evidently had no idea of the way in which buying and selling a human being struck me; the horror we feel in view of such a transaction no southerner seems ever able to understand; they have seen it done all their lives till it becomes a matter-of-course business affair to them, as much so as buying a piece of land, or a horse or cow.

I watched Tom, as making a graceful bow he went out into the yard and toward the negro cabins. How must he feel in view of his condition? Or had he no feeling about it? He looked cheerful and unconcerned. Was then the promise of his fine head and intelligent features all a deception, and was he as reckless of the future, of whether he should be driven on hundreds of miles further and sold on a sugar or rice plantation, or kept where he was, as his careless air and manner indicated; or beneath that smiling exterior, did there lie a throbbing heart, weighing anxiously, the probabilities of his lot? I could not tell, of course, but I longed to penetrate the mystery, and know whether a stout, full-grown man, possessing apparently all the faculties of a man, could have sunk so low in the scale of being as to enjoy selling himself and to be able to joke about it?—Such questions are always coming up on a slave plantation; the black men, women and children about you are looking jolly and contented, they loll about indolently, crack merry jokes, and seem to be in full possession of a luxurious state of mind which has no fears, cares, or vexations to disturb it; and I have heard both northerners and southerners contend that this was a proof of the blessed nature of the institution. To me, it was the most mournful phase of it. God made a human soul to have aspiration for something beyond the present; and just so far a it loses that characteristic it falls toward the level of the lower animals, who eat, drink and enjoy life, caring for nothing better. Had my fine-looking, gentleman Tom, sunk to this vile level? I did not believe it for such a manly front and degraded nature could not co-exist without violating all my preconceived ideas of the human face and form. But all Yankee propensity to investigate was effectually snubbed on a southern plantation in those days, and one learned to look on the most interesting phenomena in silence, and view them with puzzled wonder as we do the face of the moon, certain that no solution of our questionings would be vouchsafed.

I saw considerable of Tom after this; he rambled about the yards and grounds—why he was left so unwatched was another mystery of which I ventured to ask no explanation—and I met him as I went out to gather fresh flowers in the early morning the day after our first interview. He took off his hat and bowed gracefully, holding it in his hand as he stood to let me pass. I tried to think of something it would be safe to say—what a host of unsafe and improper questions rushed to my lips—but as I hesitated, he said,

'A fine place Colonel Mercer has here, a very fine place.'

'Yes,' I said, 'was your old master's as fine a one?'

'It was an old place, not kept up so well as this.'

'Were you sorry to come away?' It was a question of doubtful propriety, but it burst from my lips unconsciously, so intense was my longing to get at the inner life of that young man, or rather to find whether he had any.

He gave a quick glance up to my face—a glance full of intense feeling; a questioning glance as if he would read my very soul and see whether it would be safe to trust me. I believe that he understood me, and saw that I felt a deep sympathy with him, but in an instant his face assumed the old careless expression; what was the use of speaking out?—and he answered,

'This is a mighty fine country, missus; we find a good massa here, I reckon.'

The change from as pure and well executed English as any gentleman uses to that comical African dialect was very striking and ludicrous; however, he did not smile, nor did I but passed on, and I picked my flowers, while he went back to the house.

He harnessed the horses after breakfast and drove Col Mercer out, both sitting on the driver's box; and I smiled as I heard Celia say,

'Ha, Tom's whiter'n massa, anyhow.

It was a fact; he was "lighter complected," and doubtless three-fourths or seven-eights of the blood in his veins was Anglo-Saxon, so that only one-fourth or one-eighth of him could, according to Vice President Stephens' theory of races, be rightfully held in bondage; "For," as he complacently remarks, "our system commits no such violation of nature's law as to enslave those of the same race." But it does enslave those who have only an infinitesima portion of the blood of any other race belonging to them, as the blue eyes and flaxen hair of many slaves testify to all observers.—In the afternoon. Tom drove Mrs Mercer and myself to town and again I was struck with his graceful, gentlemanly bearing—chivalrous, we should have alled it in a white man; that quite consideratio and gentle deference, that intuitive knowledge ad forestallment of a lady's wishes.—Evidently h had been accustomed to good society; very likly he had been connected with one of the F. F. V.'s, and could rightfully boast of kindred blood as well as manners.

The next morning Tom was nowhere to be seen; and I heard Col Mercer say he had sent him back to Mr. Neill; that he would not answer his purpose; 'and, besides,' he added, 'Mr. Neill asks a monstous price for him; I would give him a thousand dollars, and I reckon he won't get much more; he may down on the sugar plantations, for negroes sell well there this year, they say.'

'He be mighty smart nigger, any way,' was Celia's comment, to which I heartily agreed.

So Tom went his way; what became of him I know not; but I shall always believe he had as much intelligence and shrewdness as the majority of white men; a better person and manners he certainly posecessed; and my blood boils iddignantly in my veins whenever I think of a man so nobly made as he in the image of his Maker, being bought and sold like so much brute matter. I wonder if he is living now; and if he is, whether he bears allegiance to Jefferson Davis and is willing to take up arms in defense of southern rights. He and I may yet meet, who knows? where I can ask him as many questions as I please, and get candid answers. If so, you shall have a sequel to my little sketch of the man who tried to sell himself.—*Springfield Republican*

SLAVE LOGIC.

The rebels are driven by the sharp logic of facts to curious logic of the pen. Their writers have all along asserted that negroes cannot fight, and have ridiculed the government for arming colored regiments. They are now hard pressed for men, and these very writers propose to arm their slaves as defenders of the south.

They have argued from the beginning that freedom is prejudical to the negro, and asserted that southern slaves, so far from desiring, would not accept it. They now propose to reward their black soldiers by giving them their freedom.

The sum is that for achieving what he cannot accomplish, the negro is to be rewarded with what he loathes and dreads. Was the *non sequitur* ever before stretched to such an absurdity? But what ratiociation could be expected from a people, who have argued themselves from peace to war; from wealth to poverty; from happiness to misery; from freedom to the most abhorred servitude—that of caprice and the sword?

The insanity which precedes death—that moribund madness so often noticed in individuals—is the only explanatian of the awful absurdities and puerilities which now crop out of rebellion everywhere. They clutch at straws, knowing them to be straws, as though they were logs, and will go under with the folly at fever heat. It is gratifying to think tnat they will come to the surface with cooler heads and pulses, and never more vex our senses with such balderdash for argument, nor our pockets with such crime for action.

The argument of the great slave epic has reached to folly: the next step is despair, followed by surrender, peace, order, law, freedom and happiness. The procession is inevitable. The more strenuously we drive on the war, the more cogently we compel these results. Our heel is just settling upon the second step. Bear down upon the ball—step foreward in the same track, quick and strong, and the final platform will be speedily attained.—*Phila. North American.*

HORTICULTURE IN GREECE.—Experience proves what might otherwise be attributed to the fancy, that the soil of Attica is so sweet that everything planted in it acquires an additional delicacy of flavor. Thus, pear trees transplanted from Malta to the gardens of Marinsi, a villiage about six miles from Athens, not only produce more delicious pears, but begin to bear the very first season. If such be the cause now, when gardening can hardly be said to be studied at all in the dominions of the young Danish King, what must it have been of old, when the most practiced skillful and studious of gardeners exhausted their ingenuity in the attempt to please the palates of their fastidious countrymen. We have said that the grounds of an Athenian gentlemen were devoted partly to flowers, partly to vegetables, and partly to trees; but there was a peculiar order in the arangement, by which what was beautiful was brought immediately under the eye, while that which merely ministered to utility was fenced off, and screened from observation by copses of agnus castus, or rhododrendrons, or myrtle, or oleander, which, at the proper periods of the year, extended a blaze of blossoms between the kitchen-garden and the floral department. Among the citizens of the "fierce democracy," something of oriental tastes and manners continued to prevail down to a very late period; the windows of the female apartments were usually turned towards the garden, so that, shaded by amber or purple hangings, they could learn on the sills of marble or carved cedar, and gaze forth in the cool of the morning upon the boquets of arbutus, or the broad waves of pear apple, and pomegranite blossoms, which led the eye towards the foot of Hymettus, the home of the Attic bee, or down to the banns of the Ilissus, shaded by plane trees, and dotted at intervals by cupolas of white marble, which glittered like newly carved alabaster in the sun. And here we may as well notice a trait of Athenian manners, which be thought to reflect some credit on the enterprising and grasping Demos, as the Demos, as the men of Dorian blood were wont to denominate it. So little fear had gentlemen that their gardens would be plundered by the people, that footpaths often traversed their orchards, their vineyards, and their kitchen-gardens. One man's grounds were, moreover, separated from another's not by high walls or insurmountable fences, but by rows of olive or plane trees, thirty or forty feet apart; or by loose hedges of the fragrans phillyrea, with frequent gaps, and banks studded with wild flowers. It was even customary among the more opulent and noble citizens to invite the people not only to stroll at will through their grounds, but whenever they thought proper, to pluck and eat the fruit; and there is no instance on record of this liberty having been abused.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE FORESTERS OF WINDSOR.—In a recently published history of Windsor Forest, a domain of the park connected with the royal castle of Windsor in England, are some amusing accounts of the foresters, a class of privileged squatters who took unwonted liberties with British soil—

One of them, who, though now above 70 years of age, never wears a hat, "because he wa'nt born with one," told the author, that a gentleman who thought he had a right to a road past his cottage, planted first some young trees in the lane, but our hatless friend pulled them up again; then a gate was set up, and somebody appointed to look after it, who came running out when he wanted to pass. "I'll open it, if you please," said the gate-keeper. Thank you very much, missis," replied the accosted; I keep my little key always handy, and will open it myself,"—the "little key" being a formidable pickaxe, which was applied to the lock every time he wanted to pass through the gate.

If a commoner could only build himself a hut of turf, and have a fire lighted and a pot boiled in the rudest chimney, the hut became established as a house, was in fact his "castle," and was then wholly unassailable except by regular process of law, which the forest officers frequently declined to institute. If, however, the pot had not boiled, the forest officers might proceed without ceremony to pull the house down. With the inclosure of the Forest all such customs have passed away. The commoners were never much given to deer-stealing, preferring the more substantial accumulation of "landed property," which when found out was not so severely punished.—They had vast numbers of swine, which were turned out into the Forrest. One of these men could spin amusing yarns about the good old times. He had been so much among pigs that he regarded them with particular affection, and seemed to understand every one of their movements. "The pigs," he said, on one occasion, "are like us, for they will ate most anything; and yet they are different too, for if you put a lot o' things afore a pig he'll always take the best of them first; but when I gets my dinner o' Sundays, I likes my beef and taturs first, and my pudding afterwards. Them as was bred in the Forest it was no manner o' use tryin' to keep them in when the acorns began to rattle off the trees; out they would be. There aint a move but they're up to; and when you want them home, and they won't come, they are aggravatin'! They'll circumwent the artfullest man as ever lived. There aint a bit o' pig as isn't good to ate, as I knows on; but the sweetest morsel is the wery pint o' his nose, which you scrapes and salts and hangs a fortnight, and the you byles it with greens and taturs. There's ne'er a pictur ever hangs in a man's cottage as aiquals a gammon of bacon hung up agin the chimney." The old man and two others are the sole survivors of a class which in few years will be extinct in this part of England.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE CHURCH.—Take away the Christian church, and how long would the preacher's profession endure? How long would the lecturer on morals and theism find an audience? I mean a stated Sunday audience, a congregation pledged to his support? How long would the Sunday itself survive? Be sure, it is not the itching ear and the fluent tongue, it is not the weekly demand and supply of mortal wit that created and maintains the sacred custom, and which made it impossible in revolutionary France for a nation to do it away. It has other authors and supports than these: reverence and faith and gray tradition, already gray when Jesus went into the synagogue at Nazareth on the Sabbath day, "as his custom was." These, and withal a sense of mystery and holiness not yet extinct,—even in curious, questioning New England, God be praised! not quite extinct; the sense of fathomless and awful back-ground to this every day world and a presence that pervades it, and a righteous God, and the consciousness of sin, and the need of pardoning grace; and supplication and sacraments that came not of "art or man's device."—All this is in the heart of the Christian Sunday and this is its warrant and reason for being, without which the Lord's day would straightway subside into the secular week, and the Christian rubric, which now tints the civil calendar as with streaks of a heavenly dawn, would go out in one uniform sanctionless, savorless black. For, though the day being given and the temple being given, antisupernaturalists and secularists, and trance-mediums and all manner of alien voices and ministrations, may find place in its courts; it is not these, nor the like of these, for whose sake the temple and the Sunday exist. It is not these that created or can keep them a going a single year.—It is the Christian church, however disowned, that backs these performers in their several parts, and historical traditional Christianity backs and sustains the church.—*Dr. Hedge in Christian Examiner.*

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—There was found a few days since, in the diggings of John Chew & Co., on Buckeye Hill, in this county, between Greenhorn Creek and Chaik Bluff mountain, a bee-tree with a large bee-hive, honey and bees, all petrified. The remaining portion of the tree in which the bee-hive was found is 2½ feet in diameter and 40 feet long. Chew & Co. found the petrified bee-hive 75 feet beneath the surface, while piping their claims. The bee-hive is no matter of fancy, but of pure demonstration. Before us is a sample of the comb full of honey, all petrified. The normal thickness of the comb, the duplicate of cells with their invariable hexaconal shape, are all before us as distinctly as if a fresh piece of honey comb, all dripping and just cut from the box, had been brought and placed before our eyes on a sheet of paper.—*Grass Valley (Cal.) National.*

Army Correspondence.

FROM TENNESSEE.

FT. PICKERING, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1864.

EDITOR INQUIRER:

Since I wrote you last we have changed our base of operations. Last Sunday two hundred and seventeen men belonging to our regiment were transferred to this place. It appears that there were more men in the regiment than is allowed by the regulatians, and, as they could not be retained in the companies to which they were assigned, they were sent here to await instructions from the War Department in relation thereto. The commanding officer, I understand, has asked permission to organize a new battallion of the surplus men, but it is very uncertain whether such permission will be granted. Until the matter is finally settled I presume we will remain here. We have first rate accommodations in the barracks, plenty of nicely cooked rations, and the duty required of us is very slight in comparison to what we had to do while in camp.

Ft. Pickering is a very strong earthwork, about three-fourths of a mile south of Memphis, on the Mississippi river. It was originally in possession of the rebels, but "Uncle Sam" very naturally persuaded them to transfer it to him for an indefinite period. The guns are all mounted *en barbette*, that is, without casemates. Mostly all of them are of large calibre. Until this last scare took place, it has been somewhat out of repair. But in anticipation of an attack the colored militia of Memphis were put to work repairing the fortifications, and in constructing new lines of defence within the fort, which are now fully completed. At the same time the fort was re-enforced by troops from Vicksburg and White river, gunboats were stationed in the river both above and below, and every thing put in readiness for an attack, but the rebels acted very prudently by not coming. If they had, they would most assuredly have met with a disastrous defeat.

The other day I the pleasure of having a good view of a "Yankee cheese box" while passing down the river. Nothing was visible but the terrets, pilot house and smoke stack; the hull was entirely submerged in the water. The deck was of an oval shape. Altogether it was a novel looking craft, and something that the rebels will not desire to scrape an acquaintance with more than once.

The original garrison of the fort consists of the 3d and 7th Heavy Artillery, (both colored.) In drill and discipline they can compete with any white troops I ever saw. They know nothing but doing their whole duty. The other day a soldier attempted to violate the instructions of one on guard by crossing his "beat." "Sam" could not see the point in this, and the other, not paying much attention to the timely admonition of the guard to "halt," was fired at, though not receiving any personal injury. Of course he was acquitted of all blame, from the fact that he was simply carrying out his instructions. Yesterday they were paid off, and a happier set of fellows could not be imagined.

We are glad to hear of the firmness with which they are arresting the drafted men and making them face the music. This is as it should be. It is only doing justice to those who are in the army. If a man remains at home until he is called upon by the revolutions of the wheel at the Provost Marshal's office, it is his duty to go, if he cannot furnish a substitute. When they are called upon let them come up to the scratch bravely and quit themselves like men, and all will be well; if not, they will be made to do it, for the Government is strong enough to enforce the draft wherever any opposition is manifested.

To-day we received the news of another great victory gained by Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah. It is victory at a very important point. It has been a hotly contested field. It has been stained with blood, as the tide of success ebbed or flowed. It has been the route through which Lee has so often threatened Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. These victories by Sheridan are at the right time and right place to strengthen the army of General Grant, and to nerve anew all loyal men. We trust that an armistice will not be talked of, and that nothing will prevent the Government from moving forward to the overthrow of the rebellion. So far the draft progresses favorably, the battered regiments are fast filling up and the fall campaign opens favorably. Between this and the time the wet season sets in we shall hear of stirring deeds.—"Courage, loyal people! The end cometh! Peace is coming so near, that the gentle nestle of her white wings may be heard! She is coming, not with dis grace; she is coming, not to order back into slavery the men who fight our battles, or to rivet anew broken chains. No; but coming attended by freedom and righteousness."

The soldiers here are almost a unit in favor of "Old Abe." One entire regiment voted to a man in favor of his re-election. The 124th Illinois before leaving Vicksburg to re-enforce this place, took a vote, and out of some 550 men, McClellan received the insignificant number of 45 votes. By this you will see what the army is going to do for the "Young Napoleon." Lincoln's re-election is a fixed thing. (We hope so. The other side of this paper will tell the story.—ED. INQUIRER.) Hurrah "for Old Abe." More anon.

ALBERT SMITH.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1864.

THE ELECTION.

The result of the election throughout the United States last Tuesday, was a great victory for freedom and the Union. Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President, and Andrew Johnson elected Vice President by an almost unanimous Electoral vote. The Republic is saved. The people have decided to preseve their free institutions. Let every well wisher of his country, and his race rejoice, Better days are in store for our land. Treason' Rebellion, and anarchy is doomed to utter overthrow and speedy extinguishment. The people have solemnly reiterated their unalterable determination that this best Government shall not perish.—Let us take courage now and be of good cheer.—The end draws near, when peace, prosperity and happiness, will again gladden the land.

THE OVERTHROW OF COPPERHEADISM.

The presidential struggle has terminated. The final overthrow of Copperheadism is now being celebrated thoroughout the entire loyal North. We have always held that this Government could not be subverted while the people held its destiny in their hands. True to themselves, they have ever sustained the great measures which have been promulgated for the advancement and maintenance of those liberties guarranteed to us by our constitution. And why should it not be so? Take away a single arch of the great structure and the whole will topple to the ground, and spread universal ruin. How, then, could the honest and upright ignore the great principle of self-preservation by embarking upon an unknown sea without compass, chart, or rudder? How could they pass the helm into the hands of those who have openly and constantly decried the means used by the faithful to save the sinking ship? Yea, how could they place in command those who have been the friends of our enemies whose interest it is to run the good old craft down? Nay, Nay. The country thank God, was not to pass into the hands of thse who desired to wreck it.

And when we pass in review the means employed by the scoundrels, who are in the interest of those who desire our destruction, we are astonished that all has gone so well. Every species of fraud was practiced, from the spurious manufacture of dry-goods boxes of soldiers' proxies in New York, down to the little pilfering rascality in some of the districts of Bedford county. Everywhere we hear of one continued effort to defraud those who in the dark and dismal hours of trial stood by the good old flag. No efforts were too laborious or too base. The *spirits* of both heaven and earth were invoked to propitiate their unholy purpose to subvert our nationality. All worked with a will and whilst few may have been honest the greater number of their leaders were corrupt beyond computation. Who would imagine that five men solemnly sworn to conduct an election according to the election laws of Pennsylvania could be found to open the polls at five o'clock in the morning to permit deserters to vote? And yet two such election boards were to be found in this county. Never in the history of the Republic was there such desperation practiced. And all honor to the men, brave men, who in solid phalanx, not having the fear of those miscreants before their eyes, moved up determinedly and sustained their sons and brothers in arms bearing manfully every insult to our patriotism, and making treason and blatant copperheadism hide its head. The Republic, thank God, still lives and copperheadism has received its death blow.

Gen. Koontz is elected and has the regular certificates of election, and of course will take his seat, if he lives, in Congress. The Copperheads are making efforts to defraud Judge King, and Messrs. Armstrong and Ross out of their seats.—The Copperhead return Judges, who assembled at McConnelsburg, and in this place Friday, threw out enough of the regularly polled and returned soldier's vote to elect according to their calculations, Kimmell, Meyers and Findley; to all of whom, they gave the certificates. But such rascality cannot prosper. Messrs. King, Armstrong and Ross will all take their seats in due time.

A dispatch passed over the wires Wednesday afternoon, that Sherman had burned Atlanta, and was moving on Charleston, South Carolina.

A dispatch from Chicago states that a number of members of the O. A. K. Society have been arrested on the charge of conspiring to raise an insurrection on election day and liberate the prisoners in Camp Douglas. The would be insurrectionists had gone to Chicago under the pretense of voting, and among their number is Col. Marmaduke, brother of the Rebel General; Chas. Walch, door-keeper of the House of Representatives; Col. G. St. Leger, Greenfield Morgan's Adjutant-General; Capt. Cantrell, of Morgan's Command; L. T. Shanks and Charles Travers. Two hundred stand of arms, two cart-loads of revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition were found in Walsh's house.

The proceedings at Montreal, before Judge Coursol in the case of the St. Albans raiders, are represented to be very satisfactory. Several of the raiders were fully identified, as was also a large amount of the money stolen from the St. Albans Bank. The counsel for the United States had a consultation after the adjournment of the court on Friday, and determined to proceed with one case, reserving the right to proceed with the others—But if the prisoners are surrendered upon this one case, further steps will be unnecessary. The object of this movement is to close the case within a few days. Hon John Rose has been retained in behalf of our Government. The returned veterans of the 1st Vermont Cavalry are ordered to assemble at Burlington, Vt., without delay, and hold themselves in readiness for further orders from the military authorities.

The evidence is now plain that the raid on Buffalo would actually have taken place but for the prompt action of the authorities. The Rebels in Canada have purchased and armed a propeller at Toronto for the purpose of attacking the United States steamer Michigan, and for raiding puposes generally on the lakes. Preperations to meet her are being made. At Oswago the citizens are making all due preperations for any rebellious demonstrations. The examination of the parties arrested at Ogdensburg took place on Friday. They gave no satisfactory account of themselves, and were recommitted. The town is full of rumors.—Patrols have been organized to guard the place.

A GREAT VICTORY.

Abraham Lincoln is re-elected by an overwhelming popular majority. The following are the reported majorities: Maine 4000, New Hampshire 3000, Vermont 4000, Rhode Island 5000, Connecticut 3000, Massachusetts 80,000, New York 50,000, New Jersey 1500, Pennsylvania 15,000, Illinois 20,000, Indiana 35,000, Delaware 1000, Maryland 3000, Missouri 9000, Ohio 35,000, Iowa, West Virginia, Michigan, Kansas, have all gone for Lincoln by increased majorities. Nevada and Oregon are not yet heard from, but will probably give a majority for the Union.

Lincoln's electoral majority, as far as heard from, is 214.

Dispatch to the Bedford Inquirer.

PHILA. Nov. 10, 1894.—The returns of the election on Tuesday last indicate that but three States have given a Majority for Gen. McClellan, viz: New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky, all the rest as far as heard from, having gone for the present administration by giving handsome majorities in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

D. J. CHAPMAN.

Jeff. Davis's Last Speekh.

The fact that JEFF DAVIS has been obliged to take the stump, is a pretty good indication that the Rebellion is at its last grasp. It has held out wonderfully well, but it does not therefore follow that it can hold out forever.

The speech of the Rebel President at Augusta, Ga., on October 2d, is published in full in the papers of that city. It is too long for insertion, but its salient points are worthy of quotation and comment.

He declares at the outset that he came to Georgia for the purpose of learning the exact truth regarding military operations there—a matter of some difficulty, as very little truth of any kind is afloat in the Confederacy. He declares that "the army is ready now, as ever, to meet the enemy, *and if all who are absent will return, and those owing service will go*, the invader will be driven from the soil of Georgia." He denounces those who have lost confidence, who forget that battles have been won—a long while ago—the croakers, who seem to be in the ascendency just now at the South. He says, "We commenced the struggle without an army"—but they had the West Point officers; "without a navy"—save the vessels stolen from the United States; "without arsenals"—we remember the capture of several while the old Public Funtionary was still in power; "without mechanics"—save a stray Northern mudsill or two; "without money"—we remember the robbery of the mint at New Orleans; "ana without credit"—having confiscated all debts due to the merchants of North, the credit of the Confederacy could not be very good. The fact, too, that one JEFFERSON DAVIS, distinguished as a Mississippi repudiator, was at the head of its affairs, would not greatly add to its credit.

The orator argues that the condition of the Confederacy is much improved, but in the end makes a fatal admission. "Once we had no arms, and could receive no soldirrs save those who came to us armed. *Now we have arms for all, and are begging men to bear them!*" Notwithstanding this, DAVIS insists upon is that the Confederacy is not "played out"—we use his own words.—What must be the state of Southern sentiment when such an assurance is needed?

He goes on: "Ours is not a revolution. We were a free and independent people in States that had a right to make a better government when they saw fit. *There is but one thing to which we can accede—a seperate State independence.* Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained, but are there any who would thus measure right by property? God forbid?" This, it seems to us, is a pill for the M'CLELLANITES. They have taken altogether too mean an estimate of the motives of the Rebel leaders.—They are fighting not for the institution of slavery, which was secure under the Constitution, *but for empire.* The offer of the Chicago Platform is spurned in advance by the man whose will is law.

DAVIS has a glowing vision of the future of the independent Confederacy, "relieved from class legislation, free from taxes, no longer subject to Northern speculators, *grinders of the faces of the poor, and denies of the rights of men.*" This strikes us as being rather cool for the chief officers of a new Government founded upon slavery as its "corner stone."

DAVIS protests that he is for peace. In this respect he is heartily in unison with M'CLELAN and the Chicago Platform. He says: "My first efforts were for peace, and I sent commissioners to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time I have repected efforts to that end, but *never never have I sought it on any other basis than independence.*"

Read that, dear Copperhead friends, who are in the habit of declaring against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for protracting the war! JEFF. DAVIS himself declares the only terms on which he has offered to make peace. Would you accept them? If not, had you not better cease crying for an "immediate cessation of hostilities," and go in for "a vigorous prosecution of the war?"

The Copperheads have made most capital out of the draft, and one of their organs has announced the right of a citizen to murder LINCOLN for enforcing the mild conscription law of the United States. The Confederacy, which the Copperheads regard as a model government, has also a conscription law, which spares no one; which, in the language of Gen. GRANT, "has robbed the cradle and the grave." What does DAVIS say about it?—"There are some, I know, who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been in market, rather than impressed; that the armies could have been filled by volunteering, rather than the conscription, and yet *I look upon the latter as the more just.* You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries, *why should not all fight your battles?* I believed, and believe now, it is just, that it would have been better had it been the policy at the beginning of the war, and *I endorse it in all its length, and breadth, and depth.*"

Dear Copperhead friend! You admire JEFF. DAVIS, and are sometimes guilty of the indiscretion of cheering for him at your political meetings. You profess a readiness to exchange "LINCOLN,s despotism" for his mild and beneficent rule. We wish you could try it a little while. We wish you could have a taste of his impressment and conscription laws. After serving the Confederacy for three years, and taking pay in Rebel currency, worth just three cents on the dollar, you would probably be as much rejoiced to see the old flags as the thousands of refugees who daily seek the lines of the Union army and the protection of the Union Government.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY.

The Confession of Horace Heffern--Overthrow of the Government Determined upon --Governor Morton to be Murdered--Rebel Prisoners to be Armed and Released--None but Democrats in the Plot.

We publish the following additional in relation to the Indianopolis Democratic conspiracy:—

INDIANOPOLIS, Friday, November 4.—The Military Commision now trying Bowles, Milligan, and others, finished the examination of H. L. Zuura to-day, and also the direct examination of Horace Heffern, one of the accused, who took the stand as a witness. Mr. Heffern did not know until he was called on by the Judge Advocate that he would be a witness, and had not consulted with his counsel. His testimony is startling and direct in regard to the conspiracy.

He joined the Order of American Knights in November, 1863, at his office in Salem, Indiana; was elected Grand Senior; attended the State Council Febuary 17, 1864; Dr. Bowles and Mr. Milligan were present; Humphreys and Harvey were not; a committee was appointed on newspapers, and also to find out whether any person initiated had conspired to expose the secrets of the order; Grand Commander Dodd had preferred charges against M. Malott, of Sullivan county; as chairman of the committee, Heffern reported, after a full investigation, that there was not evidence to sustain the charge; the penalty for revelation was death, as he understood from the obligation; officers were elected; Dodd being made Grand Commander; Milligan, Walker, Humphreys, and Major McGrain of Harrison county, were elected Major-Generals; the districts were altered, and Bowles elected in McGrain's place; never attended the meeting of the State Council of June 14; the Order was composed entirely of Democrats; he never knew a member who was not a Democrat, and no one of another party could have got in unless he professed to be a Democrat—that was a *sine qua non*; there were two organizations in the Order—the civil and the military—one within the other.

The civil organization, which comprised the mass of the members, he considered purely political, to bring out a full Democratic vote and insure a party success. It was understood that the Administration party would not allow the Democrats a fair vote, and they had determined to have a "free vote or a free fight." The military organization was confided to a committee of the Order unknown to him. The purpose of that organization was to separate the Northwest—Missouri Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky—from the Eastern States, and form a Northwestern Confederacy, or join the South; this was not communicated to the members of the civil organization; he would not have known it but for his official position as Deputy Grand Commander; the military plan was probably known to the leaders, and to the Committee of Thirteen, who were known only by the Grand Commander and themselves, expecting to control the civil organization by their influence; Dodd was a military leader, but Dr. Bowles was above him; the military officers were above the civil, and controlled and directed the arming of the Order and its military movements; he learned this from James B. Wilson, Adjutant-General on Dr. Bowles' Staff; from him he got all information about the order; was with Wilson after his return from French Springs, where Bowles lived; he never understood that the rank and file of the Order were to be armed at its expense, but at their own; those under control of the military officers were to be armed at the expense of the Order, the military chiefs detailed men to go into the various townships and pick out a certain number of men to be armed; reports of amount of arms and ammunition on hand were taken by these men and reported to the Branch temples, and thence in secret cipher to the county temples and State Council; Dr. Wilson once on his return from Bowle's where several members of the Order were resisting the draft, pulled out a roll of money of one thousand dollars, which he had just got from Dr. Bowles to purchase arms, and said there was plenty more where that came from; he said half a million of dollars had been sent to Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and other States by Rebel agents in Canada, to procure arms for the Order in these Western States; Dodd and Walker had received $100,000 each; Bowles had received the money for his part of the State; it was to be expended for arms and ammunition for the military part of the Order of American Knights or Sons of Liberty; he learned this from Wilson in June, 1864, about the time of the Grand Council at Indianopolis; never heard how or to whom they were to be distributed, but supposed they were for the Order; was expected to be used by the leaders for a revolution to establish a Northwestern Confederacy, and, that failing, to join the South; in the Febuary meeting of the Council, arming the Order was talked over by the members conversationally, and by Dr Bowles and others; on the 16th of August he learned there was to be an uprising, and Rebel prisoners to be released in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois; the arsenals in these States to be seized, and the prisoners armed with the arms taken from them; Governor Morton was to be taken and held as a hostage for such conspirators as might be taken prisoners; in this uprising Dr. Athon was to be Governor by virtue of the State law, which provided that the Secretary of State shall be Governor in the case of a vacancy caused by death or other removal of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor; Athon was to call out the militia, and the Order would have things their own way; in case they failed to secure Morton as a prisoner, he was to be made away with, but witness never understood how; the State Government was to govern as usual: this revolution was to be accomplished by the military part of the order, and as many others as they could bring into it under the excitement of the movement; this scheme was not imparted to any but members of this Order, and to the leaders of the Democratic party only so far as they were members; think Dr. Wilson said, when he was at Chicago, that the Committee of Ten would take care of Governor Morton; ten members of the Order were selected for that.

Mr. Dunham, counsel for the accused, purged himself of any knowledge that Heffern was to turn State's evidence.

Mr. Heffern has been one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party in this State. His testimony shows up some of the hideous features of this conspiracy, which Mr. Bingham failed to disclose.

The cross-examination of Heffern will be made at two o'clock, Thursday, November 10, to which time the Commission adjourned.

James B. Wilson of Washington county, Bowle's Adjutant-General, has been placed under arrest.

Sherman is again victorious. A brief dispatch from Nashville anounces that Hood was defeated on the 3d inst., in attempting to cross the Tennessee river at mouth of the Blue Water. So the last effort, the grand invasion, which Jeff. Davis threatened and Hood undertook, has come to nothing. Hood undoubtedly chose the most favorable point for his attempt, and has failed at the very start.

From North Carolina we have important news through Rebel sources. Plymouth has again been captured by our troops. The destruction of the Rebel ram Albemarle having opened the river to admit Porter's fleet, the forts were passed by his gunboats and the Rebels forced to evacuate. The possession of Plymouth completes and insures the naval and military possession of Albemarle Sound and its adjacent country, and its apparently easy conquest is conclusive as to the weakness of the Rebel forces. All the troops are wanted in Virginia, and this fortified town, which they captured by a desperate effort and at great loss, is surrendered as soon as the ram which defended it is sunk. It is evident we are to have the seaboard of North Carolina without a struggle.—*Tribune.*

Late Rebel newspapers present a terrible picture of affairs in that portion of Louisiana within the lines of Jeff. Davis's armies. The destitution of the people is represented as extreme, and starvation is said to be staring them in the face. One of the principal causes mentioned for this is the absolute worthlessness to which Rebel money has been reduced. Society is evidently in a most disorganized condition in that region, as "thieving, plundering, pilfering and horse-stealing" are said to be the order of the day. The Rebel editors have finally heard of the defeat by the Union General Gillem of their pet General Vaughn in East Tennessee. An order has been issued at Mobile for the enrollment of all negroes between fifteen and forty-five.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

Sons of Liberty--Confessions of a Deputy-Grand Commander--Proposed Assassination of Governor Morton.

INDIANOPOLIS, November 4.—Horace Heffern Deputy-Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on trial here for a participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made a startling revelation of the schemes of the Order. He said that nobody but Democrats had been admitted into the order, or would be if they applied.

He confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization of the Order, and of the appointment of a Major-General to command it.—Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, was commander-in-chief, with a staff, of which Dr James B. Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant General.

He said that a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to prepare for an insurrection, and that the insurrection was intended to release the Rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overthrow the State Government, kill Governor Morton, or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy.

He said he was told by Adjutant-General Wilson, of Bowles' staff, that $500,000 had been sent by the Rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest, to purchase arms for the Order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana, in the hands of Dodd, and John C. Walker, State agent.—Wilson showed Heffern $1000 he received from Bowles to buy arms in Washington county.

Heffern further swore that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed ten men to kill Governor Morton, and a few days since the Governor received a letter, signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him, and would do it. Heffern's revelations astounded the Court, though prepared by the previous evidence for part of it. If Governor Morton was killed, Dr. Athon, Secretary of State and a member of the Order, was to take his place, as provided by law, in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

DEFEAT OF HOOD.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—On the 3d inst., the Rebel army under Hood attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Blue Water, and were repulsed by the Federal army under General Sherman with considerable loss.

Evacuation of Johnsville, Tennessee—The Position of Generals Sherman and Hood.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—Scraps of reliable information from below continue to indicate that Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it. That Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position and the developments now progressing will astonish and delight the country. Beyond this announcement what we have is contraband.

The *Democrat* contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville, yesterday, by the Federal commandant, who is also reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats, to prevent their falling into the hands of a reinforced enemy. The particulars are meagre, and somewhat conflicting.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner "Lady Stirling."

WASHINGTON, November 5.—A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated this morning, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner Lady Stirling on Friday night, October 28th, by the United States steamers Eolus, Calypso, and Fort Jackson.

She had 980 bales of cotton aboard, and is of a thousand tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort with her engines disabled. The steamer is described as a beautiful paddle-wheel vessel, built by Ash, of London, for T. S. Bigbie.

Her engines are of three hundred horse power, and she is reported to be very fast, making seven.

She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, but was captured while endeavoring to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least $800,000.

The Pirate "Florida" Captured by the "Wauchussett--12 Officers and 58 of her Crew Taken

BOSTON, Nov. 7.

The United States steamer Kearsage, Captain Winslow, has arrived at this port from St. Thomas. She brings eight of the crew of the pirate Florida, captured by the United States steamer Wachusett, in the bay of San Salvador, Brazil, October 7th.

Fifty-eight of the crew and twelve officers were captured, without the loss of a man on board the Wachusett.

The Wachusett, with the Florida, was to leave St. Thomas on the 2d instant for the United States.

REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE BLOWN UP.—A dispatch from Washington of the 1st says: The Navy Department has information that the rebel ram Albemarle was blown up on the morning of the 28th ult., by picket launch No. 1. The destruction was complete. The launch was subsequently sunk by one of the enemy's shot from the rebels. Lieut. Cushling, commanding the launch, and one man, escaped. The ram has long been a source of annoyance to our fleet in Albemarle Sound.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—The announcement that General Sheridan is falling back to Winchester is without foundation. Sheridan's army was never in a more favorable position, or in better fighting trim.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of Consumption, in Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities, such as Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature or too Frequent Menstruation.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics, iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine,*" &c.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

WATCHES and JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

Army and Country Merchants, Pedlars, Traders, Sutlers and General Dealers can make enormous profits upon a small investment!

Jewelry of any pattern or quality and in quantity made to order. ☞ Estimates for any class of work furnished. ☞ *Particular attention paid to supplying Auctioneers, Country Pedlars, Indian Traders, and Army Dealers.*

Any style of Goods, manufactured such as Inventions, ect., at short notice. ☞ Good Canvassing Clerks, with a small capital, can find constant employment! Illustrated Lists and full particulars free.

THE PROFIT TO THE RETAILER IS VERY LARGE!

A Wholesale Supply can be carried in a knapsack, hand valise, or carpet bag, and will not be like books—bulky or inconvenient to carry from place to place.

Remember another thing!—This business is strictly honorable! ☞ *There is no need of misrepresenting or exaggerating.* Our Goods show for themselves, and prove themselves!!

It is a business in which an *ample and satisfactory equivalent is given for the money recieved* and an encouraging profit is pocketed at the same time. It is an occupation in which no person need be *afraid or ashamed* to canvass the same field again and again, for where once our goods are introduced, a *permanent and continuous demand is created.*

To Soldiers in the Army or those at home disabled by the hardships of war, to Clergymen out of health, Teachers, Postmasters or any person who wishes either local or an active occupation, and one that brings with it GREAT PECUNIARY INDUCEMENTS, THIS PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH. TRY IT! AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!!

CAREFULLY SELECTED LOTS OF JEWELRY, comprising our newest styles and most saleable variety of Goods, will be sent anywhere in the Loyal States. We are constantly filling orders from persons leaving the choice of goods wholly with us. To such we promise the best exercise of our taste and judgement, and from our long experience can ensure satisfaction. We ask no pay in advance, state what style and quality of Goods are wanted, and we will send the same and collect pay by Express at the end of the Route

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Good movements and manufactured in the best manner, of pure material, all warranted at prices from $10 to $250 each. Sent anywhere—pay collected by Express. Satisfaction guarranteed! All Watches at first prices; they being of our own Importation.

Circulars free by mail! Send for them!!

T. & H. GAUGAN,
Manufacturers and Importers,
Oct. 21, 2864-3m. 716 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,

BLOODY RUN, PA.,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9 '64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

FALL, 1864. STOCK Now in Store. FALL, 1864.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing,

Prints, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpacas, Bombazines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconets, and Cambrics. Collars and Sleeves in Setts. Hoop Skirts, best make and latest styles.

Ginghams, Table Diapers, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Shirting Stripes, Cantonades, Sheeting and Shirting muslins of standard makers.

White, Scarlet, Solferino, Grey and Plaid Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Ready Made Coats and Vests.

Hosiery and Gloves, Scarfs and Neckties, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars and Fronts.

Hats of every style, quality and color.

Boots and Shoes in great variety made to order. Call and see them. They speak for themselves.

Groceries—Prime Rio Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas.

Prepared and Essence of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

Chewing Tobacco and Segars of choice brands.

Queensware, Salt, Mackerel, &c., together with a great variety of Goods to which we call the early attention of buyers.

TERMS CASH unless otherwise specified.

Bedford, Sept. 16, '64-tf. G. R. & W. OSTER.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits: Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system, numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and dragged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Bespectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principle Office and Manufactory,

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

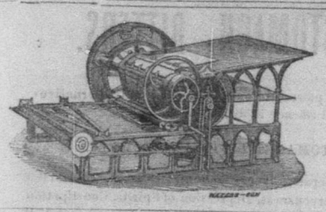
JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1864.



THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

WANTED.—An apprentice to the printing business will be received at this office. A boy fifteen years of age or upwards, of good intelligence, the more education the better, of good habits and industrious. To such a boy a good opportunity will be offered, to learn the art of printing, and the additional opportunity of improvement and advancement in his education.

BROOKS SERIES of Arithmetics for sale at *introduction prices*, at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford Pa. Agent.

☞ Forty persons were received into the Methodist church last Sunday.

THE COURT HOUSE was filled Monday evening, at the meeting of the Union Club. Hon. A. King, Hon. John Cessna, and Johnathan Cessna, were the Speakers.

THE MASS MEETINGS last, week at Bloody Run, Trouts Mills, and Schellsburg, were very largely attended considering how unfavorable the weather was. They were addressed by Hon John Cessna, Wm. M. Hall Esq. and Johnathan Cessna Esq.

☞ This number of the INQUIRER, will close the term for the campaign. We shall send the INQUIRER next week to our campaign subscribers, and all who do not desire to continue it, will please return it. We hope however that not many will feel disposed to return it. To such, and to those, who are undecided in regard to taking the INQUIRER, we may say, that we shall endeavor to make our paper in *all respects*, entitled to their support. Our facilities for printing and press-work are, and will be much better than they have been, and we shall devote ourselves, exclusively to editorial duties, with the determination to make the INQUIRER, second to no paper of its class in the State.

To Our Subscribers.

Our subscribers are reminded that it requires money to print the INQUIRER. Every thing we use costs money. Will our subscribers bear this in mind and remember us the coming Court term, if not sooner?

☞ All subscriptions paid before the first of December next will be credited at our advance rates, of two dollars a year. If payment is delayed after that time, the rates will be increased, in accordance with our publications,

☞ After the first of January next n o paper will be sent out of the county, unless paid for in advance. We hope our subscribers out of the county will not take this amiss. But the large and thus far increasing expenses, in the printing business, makes us feel that in order to carry it on successfully, a cash system as nearly as may be, must be adopted.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT—*Copperheads trying to make the most of it.*—A son of John Berkheimer of Union Tp. who carries a pistol to defend himself against attacks from Lincoln's Hords, accidentally shot himself through the hand, while feeding a horse in his father's stable Tuesday morning. The Copperheads at the election polls circulated the story that the shooting was caused by a "Black Republican" who shot at the father, with the intention of killling him to prevent his voting for McClellan. The copperheads about the polls in St. Clair and Union on election day affected to believe this foolish story.

A PIECE OF RASCALITY.—The Harrison and Juniata election boards, composed of Copperheads were opened about five o'clock on the morning of election day, three hours before the time fixed by law, and some twenty deserters voted in Juniata and a number in Harrison. Such a flagrant violation of the law ought not to be passed without a thorough investigation and the offenders, whoever they may be should have their deserts meeted out to them.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—We hear of a number of good properties in the market for purchasers, the owners having, early on Tuesday evening, determined to sojourn no longer in these parts. The properties consist of stores, a hotel or two, a tannery, and several farms, all of which we dare say, judging from the anxiety of the owners to leave this country, can be had on reasonable terms. In this connection the proprietors will do well to remember that the BEDFORD INQUIRER is unsurpassed as a medium of advertising, in consequence of its very large circulation generally and particularly among persons especially interested in the sale of valuable properties.

☞ Terms cash in advance.

MILITARY OFFICERS and SOLDIERS should have BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a Box.

Election in Bedford County.

The following are the reported majorities as far as heard from in this County. They indicate a Union gain of from 50 to 100 over the October election.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.	U. gain.	D. gain
Bedford Bor.		26	4	
Bedford Tp.		120		16
Bloody Run Bor.	30			2
Broad Top	71		33	
Colerain		97		15
Cumberland V.		145		16
Harrison		4	21	
Hopewell	52		16	
Juniata		155		13
Liberty		35	2	
Londonderry		38	15	
Monroe	6			2
Napier		62		27
Providence E	71		11	
Providence W.	45		3	
St. Clair,		28	13	
Schellsburg Bor.		20		6
Snake Spring		33		5
Union		16	14	

Representative District

Composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	Armstrong.	Ross.	Findley.	Meyers.
Somerset,	2467	2499	1597	1686
Bedford,	2026	1987	2509	3485
Fulton,	537	535	805	807
	5030	5021	4911	4878

Armstrong over Meyers 152.
Armstrong over Findley 119.
Ross over Meyers 143.
Ross over Findley 110.

To the above should be added that part of the soldiers' vote in Bedford county which was rejected by Prothonotary Shannon, which would increase Armstrong's and Ross' vote each 32 votes and Finpley's and Meyers' vote each 18 votes, and making the majorities of Armstrong and Ross fourteen votes more than the above. Other returns were made by which Meyers and Findley received certificates.

H. P. Diehl.

DUTCH CORNER Nov. 5TH, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—A few days ago there was a small document handed to some Republican in this neighborhood, written over the signature of H. P. DIEHL, in which Mr. Diehl comes out as an "*honest independent* man," in favor of a change. He says he thought he was right until within "the last year or so." Now it seems very strange to us that this man did not turn sooner and not continue to advocate this wrong doctrine a year after he knew it to be wrong. A few words in regard to Mr. Diehl's course for the past few years will assist us in forming an idea of his present position. Mr. Diehl has been for the last five years—continually running, (most of the time a considerable distance behind his party ticket) for some petty township office, and threatening that if his *own* party did not soon elect him he would leave it. We frequently heard the remark that "Henry P. Diehl would change his politics if he thought the opposite party would place him in office." Well it appears that he has done so, nor has he been disappointed, for since his change he has been appointed a SCHOOL DIRECTOR in place of R. Smith resigned. It is supposed that it was a secret agreement between him and the school board (a majority of whom are copperheads) that if he would change and vote for McClellan, they would give him that office. Yet Mr. Diehl is an "*independent man*," swapping his vote for the office of School Director.

What Mr. Diehl *thought* a "year or so" ago we do not know but we *do* know that from the commencement of the war until a few days previous to the resignation of Mr. Smith from the school board of Colerain township, he has constantly denounced rebels and copperheads as being allied together for the purpose of destroying this Government, and sustained the administration in all its efforts to crush the rebellion. And most of all the measures he vindicated, was the emancipation policy, frequently declaring that slavery was wrong and should not be tolerated by a Government like this; yet now he is opposed to Lincoln's abolition scheme and has been for "the last year." A wonderful change indeed to see in moment, that he had been wrong all his life, had been taught wrong doctrine by his father, and that all who did not change with him are still wrong, and further to see nothing "in the future to hope for, but a ruined policy of abolitionists at Washington and negro equality."

We cannot see how Gen. McClellan can be inaugurated President of the United States, treat with rebels and proclaim peace, (all on the 4th of March) unless he first appoint this wise intelligent and judicious man H. P. Diehl one of lending cabinet officers.

In Mr. Diehl's next manifesto we wish he would inform the people when and to whom he pays his "national tax of from 30 to 40 per cent. Indeed we doubt whether he ever paid, or even knows what "a national tax" is, since we know a number of farmers in Colerain township whose income is twice that of this functionary's who declare that they never paid a national tax of 5 per cent.

Yours, &c.

A LINCOLNITE.

Army Corespondenc.

For the Bedford Inquirer

From the Shenandoah.

CAMP 138TH PENNA. VOLS.
MIDDLETOWN VA. Oct. 25th 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—

The last month has been one of intense interest in the Shenandoah Valley.

From the 19th of September to the 19th of October, inclusive, three successive battles have been fought, and three important victories won, in all of which our gallant little regiment took a prominent part. The battle of Winchester was perhaps the most severe, bnt not the least important victory won. At Fishers Hill our loss was slight, though the gallant army of Sheridan drove the rebels from a very strong position capturing nearly all their cannon and cassions, a large amount of ammunition and prisoners. But our last fight has been more hurtful rebel cause than either of the others, for the very reason that the Rebel General Early being reinforced, determined to retrieve his former disasters, drive Sheridan from the valley, and if possible assist the nothern traitors and sympathizers to carry out their hellish schemes in destroying the best government ever devised by man.

He at first succeeded in surprising our army, and momentary confusion prevailed. His sudden attack on the left flank made it necessary to fall back a considerable distance to rally and reform. But how soon the tide turned. The presence of our NOBLE LITTLE PHIL inspired new courage in every heart and the legions of Jeff Davis were driven in confusion not only from the battle field but for several miles, capturing nearly all their cannon, cassions &c., besides what they had captured from us in the morning. I do not intend to give minute details of the battle for ere this reaches you, it will be made public though the columns of nearly every newspaper in the north, but can I but stir up one loyal sentiment among my friends or enemies at home or can I help buoy up the hopes and expectations of the loyal and incite them to renewed vigor for the suppression of this unholy and unjust rebellion I shall feel myself well repaid for writing.

Think for a moment of the consequences of defeat here! the repossession of the valley, the destruction of the B. and O. R. R., the invasion of Maryland and Penna. with the consequent destruction of life and property, the cruel treatment of women and children, and you only begin to think of the importance of the late operations in the valley.

Copperheads may hiss and spit with rage, but while Sherman is striking the heart of rebellion, Grant knocking out the brains at Petersburg and Sheridan holding the reins here they had better swell up their little and cowardly hearts and find courage enough to go and help finish the war which they are so opposed to. The boys here are in good spirits. No doubts or fears are thought of in regard to the final issue of the, war. Reinforcements are coming forward and with the reelection of Old Abe, which is now a certainty and the repudiation of the Chicago Platform by the people, rest assured the end is not far distant, when:

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the Land of the free and the home of the brave"

Truly Yours,
C. P. CALHOUN.

Officers of the 184th Regiment P. V.

IN THE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., September 11, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—

Please publish for the information of friends and readers of the INQUIRER the following schedule of officers of the 184th Regiment P. V. Our losses since coming to the seat of war amount to thirteen commissioned officers and over four hundred enlisted men. This, considering our original number and remarkably short term of active service, is a rather severe loss. But the regiment has made her mark, and with the returning convalescents, and three new companies expected soon to arrive, you will, I have no doubt, hear from the 184th regiment as good a record for the future as you have in the past.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 184TH REG. P. V.

Charles Kleckner,† Major; George H. Stover, Quarter-Master; Sydney T. Muffley, Adjutant; Wm. B. Brinton, Surgeon; T. G. Morris and B. C. Marshall, Assistant Surgeons; Jos. A. Bowman, Chaplain.

Co. A—N. C. Evans, Captain; M. B. Munson, 1st Lieutenant; A. B. Carn, 2d Lieutenant.

Co. B—J. Stanley Gearhart, Captain; Abner H. Brown, 1st Lieutenant; S. B. Norman,‡ 2d Lieut.

Co. C—H. A. Harris,* Captain; Oscar Rahn,* 1st Lieut.; M. H. Stover,* 2d Lieut.

Do. D—Henry B. Huff,* Captain; Jas. C. Dysart,† 1st Lieut.; Jos. H. Brian,* 2d Lieut.

Co. E—John McKeage,* Captain; A. V. Miller,† 1st Lieut.; D. M. Reynolds, 2d Lieut.

Co. F—H. K. Retter,† Captain; W. D. Williams,‡ 1st Lieut.; A. H. Brahm,† 2d Lieut.

Co. G—I. S. Jenkins, Captain; W. F. Johnson, 1st Lieut.; Wm. R. Bell, 2d Lieut.

Wilson Ploughman, Sergeant Major; Chas. Crotzer, Commissary Sergeant; John W. Young, Quartermaster Sergeant; Emanuel Wise, Drum Major.

‡ killed, † wounded, * missing.

BARTON C. SMITH,
Co. A, 184th P. V.

[*For the Bedford Inquirer.*]

CEDAR CREEK, VA., Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—

Since the battle of the 19th ult. the army has enjoyed unusual quiet and each corps, division and brigade occupies precisely the same position they did previous to the fight. But our regiment (138th P. V.) has not been quite so fortunate, as we were ordered to army Hd. Qrs. to guard captured property. We were then ordered to Winchester with it as an escort, and after lying there one day and night in the rain with but little shelter, we returned with a wagon train. This is what the boys call a "soft snap," but rest assured we are not longing for any more of that sort of "snaps" for some time to come, Winchester is literally crowded with army sutlers, bakers, news dealers, and all the various army followers, who contrive to get the soldier's money, evade the draft, and still keep out of reach of flying bullets and shells. Can't some one induce Congress to pass a law to conscript all such this winter? They would make an additional large army corps, and would no doubt be the means of destroying the Southern Confederacy and their own lucrative employment at once. Then let the government send us discharged or disabled soldiers to act as sutlers; and they will be, not only better received here, but they know the wants and feelings of the soldier and how to treat them accordingly.

Two or three of our hospitals are also situated in the town, where our sick and wounded are cared for. Ample medical attendance is vouched for, while several noble and patriotic ladies of the north, who have left home and kindred, and all most dear, like ministering angels, attend to every care and comfort which will soothe the sufferer's pain or make his dying pillow smooth. God bless our noble ladies at home or abroad, who with more nerve and genuine bravery of heart than most of our men who stay at home, are constantly aiding our government by every means in their power to crush treason and destroy this infamous rebellion. The rebel hospital there is also kindly visited by the ladies of like persuasion in the city.

Since our return to camp we have been enjoying a little rest, which is very refreshing after so many hard marches as we have been made to endure this summer and fall.

The boys are in the best of spirits, and put in their time mostly in cooking their coarse grub, telling stories and writing letters.

Politics is but little thought or talked of here, as it is conceded by all parties that Abraham Lincoln is to be the next President, or rather will remain four years more where he is, the war is to be continued for the restoration of the union, and peace only can be obtained when traitors lay down their arms and return to their allegiance and obedience to the laws of the United States.

Yours truly,
C. P. CALHOUN.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—CARSWELL.—On the evening of the 28th ult., by Rev. D. S. Banks, Mr. WM. MORRIS to Miss ELLEN CARSWELL, both of Broad Top tp.

AMOS—McMULLEN.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Bedford, on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. SAMUEL AMOS, of Bedford tp., to Miss MARY VIRGINIA McMULLIN, of Bedford Borough.

DIED.

BLACKBURN.—On the 23d of October, in St. Clair tp. ISAAH BLACKBURN, son of James Blackburn, aged about 34 years.

STUCKEY.—On the 16th of September, near Knoxville, Illinois, SIMIE ELMORE, infant son of John A. and Maggie Stuckey, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Dear parents, follow the call: it is God's. You will no more on earth see your child, but prepare to meet him in heaven, where parting is no more. We will not call you back, sweet one, we will not call you back.

For once did the blessed Saviour cry,
Let little children come:
On His kind word we will rely,
Since he has taken SIMIE home. TILLIE.

(For the Inquirer.)

OBITUARY.

It has fallen to our lot to record the premature but glorious death SAMUEL CREUZBAUGER MCENEARY, of our town, who was killed on the 19th of September last, in fight at Sycamore Church, Va., in the 17th years of his age. This noble young man and gallant son of Bedford deserves more than a passing obituary notice. Though under age, he offered his services to his country; his beloved mother was unwilling to let her dear child depart from her, but not being able to restrain his military ardor, consented, at last to let him join the ranks of the Union army. He died gloriously fighting for the Union cause on the 16th of Sept. near Sycamore Church, in Virginia. He was shot through the neck and was killed instantly, so that he could not have suffered long or much. His companions in arms carefully gathered his dear remains and brought them for interment to City Point, where, in the Cavalry Corps grave yard, he was decently buried. He was a young man of great promise, and liked all the company. He was always in good heart. He died for his country, as a brave soldier, to whose merits all bore testimony from his Captain to his fellow-soldiers and dearest friends. He was always a dear good boy, who hated swearing and all bad practices. He was carefully brought up by his fond mother, and we humbly hope that during his soldier life he never forgot the faith and convictions of his bereaved and afflicted parents. May he rest in peace. R. I. P.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address
JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 437 Broadway, New York.
ly 22-64,-3m.

New Advertisements.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp. on the 10th of October, EIGHT SHEEP, marked with a crop off the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away: otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t. WILLIAM BAREFOOT.

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair tp., about the 1st of October, TWO STEERS, the one black with a white face and a slit in the left ear, the other red and white, with a slit in the left ear. No other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t. SAMUEL CLARK.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford County, on the 1st day of September, 1864, a Dark Red BULL, with two notches in the right ear: supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t. ANDREW BAKER.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscribers, in St. Clair Township Bedford county, on the 17th of Oct., 1864, a stay HEIFER, with a crop off left ear, a hole in the right, dark red with white belly, white in forehead, and white and red spots over the back. Supposed to be one year old last spring.
Oct. 25, 186 -3t JOB & GEORGE BAREFOOT.

Notice to Trespassers.

I HEREBY caution all persons not to trespass on my premises, south of the Watson farm, by carrying away any of my fruit, vegetables or plants, or wilfully breaking down, through or over my orchard, garden, meadow or fields, or wrongfully clubbing, stoning, cutting, breaking, barking, or otherwise mutilating or damaging any of my nut, fruit or other trees, or wilfully trespassing upon, walking over, beating down, trampling or in any wise injuring any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop, carrying off rails, hunting or fishing or in any otherwise trespassing on my premises, as I have endured patiently for sixteen years this annoyance, and I have come to the conclusion that forbearance has truly ceased to be a virtue and therefore I shall prosecute all who disregard this notice.
Nov. 11, 1864-3t GEORGE SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public out cry

On Friday, the 25th of November,

the following described real estate, viz:

His farm in S. Clair Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Wm. Clark, Henry Claycomb, Jos. Griffith and others,

Containing 146 Acres,

and the usual allowances, about 95 acres cleared and under fence and to balance well timbered. There are about 20 acres of good meadow land. The improvements are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, a Large Log Barn and other out building, and a good saw mill seat There has been about 300 rael of fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best farm in this part of the county.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment made known.
Nov. 4, 1864,-t. HENRY ICKES.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with the all, im cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable speedie for public speakers and singers, in cases of hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them service in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenge that I have ever used, in removing speedily the hoarseness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sour throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.
Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
April 29th, 1864.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 22d day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

The final account of James W. Smith and Wm. Rininger, Administrators of the estate of Jacob J. Rininger, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Wm. Sparks, late of West Providence township dec'd.

The administration account of Wm. W. Cuppett, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Cuppett, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The administration account of Frederick F. Turner, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Turner, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kifer, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Baker, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of John Growdon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas S. Growdon, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of John Brumbaugh, Guardian of William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Mary and Levi Brumbaugh, minor children and heirs of Esther Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Monroe township, dec'd

The final account of John C. Riffle, administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, dec'd.

The account of Dr. S. G. Statler, administrator with Will annexed of John Statler, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of John G. Feight, administrator of the estate of John K. Feight, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Rollins, late of Harrison township, dec'd.

The administration account of Adam Geller, administrator of the estate of Barbara Geller, late of Juniata Tp., dec'd. O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 28, 1864. *Register.*

List of Grand Jurors

DRAWN for November Term, 24 Monday, 21st day of Nov. A. D. 1864.

John Smith, foreman, Moses Berkkimer, Saml. Ketterman, Thos. Blackburn, Jr., Jacob Reades, Saml. Reades, Samuel Dellbaugh, Pierce Stedebaker, Casper Stromp, Wm. Border, Geo. D. Kaufman, Thos. W. Horton, Saml. Ickes, Sr., Henry Whetstone, Martin Eletrick, David Still, Isaac S. Elder, Wm. Rodgers, Franklin Mickel, Saimue Critsman, Elijah Berden, Wm. Brownell, Geo. W. Powell, Geo. M. Shuck N. N. Koons.

LIST of Petit Jurors drawn for same Term—

Jacob Steckman, Nathan McMullin, John Gillespie, Jeremiah Black, John B. Wray, Herbert Shoemaker, Hez. Northcraft, Ww. Gorsuch, Jacob Yont, James C. Davis, Jacob Corle, John Lowman, Alex. Shoemaker, Samuel Nicodemus, John C. Riffle, Edward Hartley, Moses McIlwain, Geo. Elder, Wm. James, Wm. Kirk, Jos. Dull, John Mowry, Alex. Holsinger, John Bowser of Jacob, Daniel Cyphers, Philip Mors, Jacob Adams, Jacob W. Sleek, Nathan Bobzien, Edward Kerr, Francis Beard, Dewalt Hershberger, Franklin May, Joseph Mortimore, Samuel W. Miller, Wm. Mason, Hezekiah Barkman, John Drenning.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners office, Sept. 1st, A. D. 1864. JOHN G. FISHER,
oct.28,1864. *Clerk.*

New Advertisements.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Hopewell Township, on

TUESDAY the 15th day of November 1864,

That large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized,

Containing 248 acres and 110 perches

of limestone land; about three fourths of which is cleared and under fence: the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation with water in every field. The improvements are a

Large Frame House, Bank Barn,

and other useful buildings; also a good tenant house on one end of the place, also an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell. Terms one third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the liftime of the widow; he paying her the interest annually, the one third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Fluke dec'd.
Oct. 21, 1864-3t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, November the 12th 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by
DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.
New Enterprise, Oct. 7, 1864-tf.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or out-cry on the premises,

On TUESDAY the 1st Day of November 1864.

At the late residence of Daniel Means dec'd., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Land situated in Monroe Township Bedford county, in Black Valley, six miles south of Bloody Run, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with a good plank house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected and a good saw-mill, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 30 acres are good meadow, balance of land well timbered. There is a small orchard thereon and a spring of water, with a branch of Bear creek running through the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, attendance will be given and terms made known.

A. GUMP, HENRY WHETSTONE
Auctioneer. Administrator of Daniel Means Jr dec'd.
Oct. 7, 1864-ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purcuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, will be sold by public out-cry on the premises on

WEDNESDAY the 16th Day of November Next,

at the late residence of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford Township dec'd., the following valuable tract of land, situate in Bedford Township adjoining lands of Michael Holderbaum, Adam Sammels, Thomas Imler, Samuel Reigart and others,

Containing about 108 Acres,

having thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn, the greater part of the land cleared, part good meadow, good running water and an orchard thereon.

Also, a tract of **Mountan Land containing about 95 Acres,** within one half mile of the mansion tract. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Terms, cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

MARY SILL,
Oct. 21, 1864-ts. Administratrix.
☞ Sametime sundry items of household furniture &c.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on

WEDNESDAY, November 16th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following tracts of land situate in the said County of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, viz:

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land, situate in Monroe township, adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence township, adjoining lands of Geo. Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Hollar and others, containing 224 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land in Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrad, Jacob C. Mills and others, 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, adjoining lands of John Stonecrod, Widow Croft and others, containing 20 acres, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Myers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of William Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 402 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tate's interest in and to a tract of land situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and kitchen attached and a log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Ritchey and others.

No. 13. All the right, title and interest of S. H. Tate, dec'd, in and to a tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Diehl, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard on the place. (Known as the Stuckey farm.)

Also, the undivided half of the ore and mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty Township in said County adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others, surveyed on warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale. Widow's dower released. For further particulars inquire of Col. Jos. W. Tate. H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, Oct. 16, 1864. Administrator.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

We offer to purchasers throughout the United States a large and splendid assortment of Jewelry and Plated Ware of every desoription at prices which defy competition.

ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL
FREE OF CHARGE.

For the benefit of persons wishing a neat, pretty, and useful article at a moderate price, we attach the following price list:

Ladies' handsome Neck Chain $1.00; single stone imitation Diamond Ring $1.00; Cluster imitation Diamond Ring $2; Heavy Plated Vest Chain $1.25; Heavy Plain Rings (will stand the strongest acid) $1; Heavy Plated black enamelled Sleeve Buttons 50 cents; gents single stone or cluster imitation Diamond Pins $1; magnificent Bracelets $1.25; handsomely chased Medallions $1.25; Pen and Pencil with extention case $1.50; Ladies' beautiful Revolving Pin (can be worn on either side) $1.25; Ladies' small Jet or Garnet Pin $1; handsome ladies' set of Pin and Drops Coal; Carbuncle or Opal sets $1.25; fancy Watch Keys $1; Ladies' Long Guard and Chatelaine Chains $1; genuine Gutta Percha Pins for hair or likeness $1; Seal Rings $1; red or black Ball Ear Drops 50 cents; children's handsome Carbuncle or Coral Armlets $1; Vest Hooks, fancy patterns, 50 cents; Carbuncle Studs and Sleeve Buttons $1; Silver-plated Butter Knives $1.50 per pair; Silver-plated Spoons $2.50 per half dozen.

All articles Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

All orders filled immediately. A liberal reduction in price will be made on orders for a number of articles at one time.

Addresss all orders to
NORRIS, STERNE & CO.,
Oct, 7, 1864-3m 311½ Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Shavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

NEW FIRM.

THE mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.
New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.
New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity

News and Other Items.

There has been petrolem discovered in Michigan.

Mr. Erlanger, the husband of Miss Slidell, is an Israelite.

An eighty-ton locomotive has just been built at Trenton N. J., for the Lehigh railroad.

The regular annual conscription in France takes 100,999 youths from their homes.

It is said that the Rebs. in Mobile illuminated for Early's victories in the Shenandoah.

Highland tartans are all the rage with the Paris ladies just now. Eugine set the fashion.

St. Louis is to be connected with New York by steamboats, via New Orleans, at a cost of two or three millions of dollars.

Secretary Fessenden is going to issue new fractional currency to take the place of that which has been counterfeited.

The Niagara Falls hotels have closed for the season. The International is to be enlarged next year, and made the largest hotel in the world.

An actress at one of the largest theaters of Paris is about to bring an action against a minor actress for imitating both her gestures and voice.

A young bride in Marseilles was buried to death on the morning of her marriage, by stepping on a match which ignited and set her clothes on fire.

A chemist in Liverpool who sold strychnine by mistake and killed a man, was sued by the widow, and had to pay $7,500 damages.

The emmigration last week into this country amounted to six thousand persons. Both Irish and English show an increasing disposition to visit America.

A new 30-ton organ was lately sent to Memphis for the cathedral there. It was the first freight that passed over the Atlantic and Great Western railroad.

The principal god of the Chinese Temple in California is the great Josh, a deity supposed to have been 15 feet high when alive, and to have carried an extended shellalagh.

Such tight money markets and high rates of interest were scarcely ever known abroad as now exist. At London, 9 per cent is the rate; at Paris 8,in Italy 9, and at Calcutta 12.

The city of Brooklyn has got to pay $80,000 for the destruction of the grain elevators by Gov. Seymour's "friends" on July of '63, the supreme court having affirmed the previous decision.

A Brookly justice has decided that hiring a horse on Sunday is illegal, and refused to grant judgment to a livery man who let a team on Snnday that ran away and smashed up the carriage.

Brigham Young has just finisheda tour among the southern settlements in Utah. He visited thirtyseven of them and spoke t,irty-nine times--"greatly edfying the Saints," the *Deseret News* says.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes figures to show that five thousand five hundred slaves have left their owners in less than one fifth of that state, since the war began.

The compound interest of one cent. from the beginning of the world to this day would equal in value 84,840,000,000 globes of solid gold as big as the earth. Save your pennies little boy.

vis, the other day, for a prize fight. They robbed the passengers of the Erie railroad train which carried them, and stopped another train and plundered that.

The king of Oude is worth $5,000,000 and has not been out of his palace for ten years. He spends his time collecting beautiful birds for his aviary and handsome women for his harem. He is both lazy and gluttonous.

Copies of the Constitution and ordinances of Nevada were sent to the President by telegraph, at a cost to the State, of over tour thousand dollars. The ambitious young State deemed the investment warrented, thereby secnring three electoral votes.

There are two Irishmen in Bangor, Maine, who receive annually between $20,000 and $30,000 each in gold, as dividends of the product of a mine in which they are interested in California, and in which for a time they wrought with their own hands.

A writer of a modern book of travels relating the of his being cast away, thus concludes:

"After having walked eleven hours without having tracked the print of a human foot, to my great comfort and delight I saw a man hanging on a gibbet; my pleasure at the cheering sight was inexpressible, for it convinced me that I was in a civilized country.'

There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money—money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed but the least envied; and the superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but thut the riccest would gladly part with all his money for health.

A professor of legerdemain exhibiting in Cornwall, England, borrowed a penny from a miner and turned it very speedily into a sovereign. "And is that my penny?" asked the miner, "let me see it." He took the sovereign and putting it in his pocdet said: I'll keep it in this shape: I don't want it turned back again."

Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, in a recent speech at Boston, said that there could be no impropriety in stating that on the first day of October we had received under the last call over 120,000 volunteers, and he had been snformed by authority to which he gave the highest credit, that the last draft, when completed. would furnish all the men who would be needed for the war.

A young man in Boston married a wife a few weeks ago, went out into the back yard in the evening and has not been heard of since. His wife subsequently received a letter from him, stating ttat he had left her because he was unworthy of her, and before she would receive the letter, he should be no more.

The Superintendent of the Public schools of Bos on reports that many of the pupils are overworked to such an extent as to constitute an evil of great magnitude. This evil exists in both the upper and lower classes, but it is more fully developed, and and more ijurious in its effects, in the highest divisions, where the pupils are competing for medals. The average attendance is thirty two thousand.

An old Disease.—"And what is the matter with you?" asked Arabella of a harty invalid with shoulder-straps; "why arn't you with your regiment?"

Me? Oh! I'm sick—I've got something the matter with my liver."

"Ah! Yes; it is White?" replied the maiden, scornfully; and off she went to dance—would you have thought it?—with a civilian.

This is the way to say good-bye in Japan to a prince: you advance, take one of his hands in both yours, say in a whisper to him some words which he answers, then you and he withdraw and kiss each of you his own hand, then you take his hand again, whisper again, then you kiss his hand and the thing is done.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.
PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,
TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as herefore, at the old rates, viz:—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
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The postage to all parts of the United States is *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and *only eight cents a year for a Review*. Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864 will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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We also Publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By Henry Stephens of Edinsburgh and late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.
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OAK HALL!
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ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
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Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
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NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
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COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
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Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES!
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PROVISIONS.
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.
QUEENSWARE
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
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TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

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THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
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GOOD NEWS FOR THE
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THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

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Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest ndice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manfac'r.

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Scholarships issued at one point, are good foan unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the piscribed course of study, and pass the requisite examinatio.

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THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
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This Institutien is conducted by experienced Teache and practical Accountants, who prepare young men fo active business at the least expense and shortest notice for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

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Circulars containing full information sent free on applicatiou to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of
OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS
Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864, (Sept. 16-tf.)

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,
HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864—tf.

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save troubl
J. R. DURBORROW.
Bed ford, May 27, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the mest delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE USA CALL!!
Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our
WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL
COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land, in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brakey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John R. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprngues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

References.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER MILINERY GOODS
BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.
PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.
Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.
All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
pr. 22, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW
LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,
LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,
INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,
A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'
MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.
A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.
Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
WILLIAM DIBERT.
Bedford, June 24, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Panna.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18, 1864—tf.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require cash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.
We remain truly your friends,
G. BLYMYER & SON.
Oct. 7, 1864-4t.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver. it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as an invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being mnnufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may betruly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.
Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound FluidExtract Buchu, is positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grave and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity, epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leucherthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretioc, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed advice grafts. Address letters or information to
H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.
Hembold's Medical depot, Hembeld's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by al Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no otherl cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.
dec. 11, 1863—3z.

ICE CREA
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatics, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
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April 29, 1864.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.